

ORAL HYGIENE

JULY 1917

VOL. 7 NO. 7



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE BRIGGS-KESSLER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DENTINOL

is the ideal germicidal, healing agent in the treatment of pyorrhea at the chair for these reasons. It is prepared for the treatment of pyorrhea and other inflammations of the oral tissues and for no other purpose. It is slightly *astringent*. It is *penetrating*. It is *soothing*. It is *healing*. It is *stimulating*. Furthermore, it is always used **FULL STRENGTH** and with maximum results. This last qualification is an important one, because in all cases when the patients' power of resistance is low and the oral tissues in a highly destructive pyorrhetic condition, the same good results are obtained.

When Agents

which appear to be adapted to pyorrhea treatment because of their germicidal efficiency, but whose destructive or toxic properties are so pronounced that dilution is necessary to make them safe for use in pyorrhea pockets, or on exposed tissue of a slightly diseased mouth; *who is to be the judge of the admixture?* Of necessity the dentist must be the judge—not the manufacturer. There is chance to err, because no two cases are alike—constitutionally or locally.

IN SOME MOUTHS, with some germicidal agents, tissue repair may go on when the dilution is 1:100, in others 5:100, in others 25:100, or 1:2000 ad infinitum. UNDER dilution the ratio of germicidal efficiency to toxicity is not always properly balanced, therefore, in practice the effect sought may be wholly lost by the use of such diluted agents.

DENTINOL

is the ideal, germicidal agent in the treatment of pyorrhea because it is a "balanced" product, in that it destroys living micro-organisms and at the same time builds up and heals diseased tissue in all cases, without being diluted—no guess work—no chance—just good results.

Ask for tests on toxicity or complimentary bottle of DENTINOL, or both

THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO.

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New York

ORAL HYGIENE

A Journal for Dentists

Volume VII

Number VII

July, 1917

DEDICATION EXERCISES OF THE ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY
FOUNDED BY MR. GEORGE EASTMAN
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917

Prayer

RT. REV. THOMAS F. HICKEY, D.D.
Bishop of Rochester

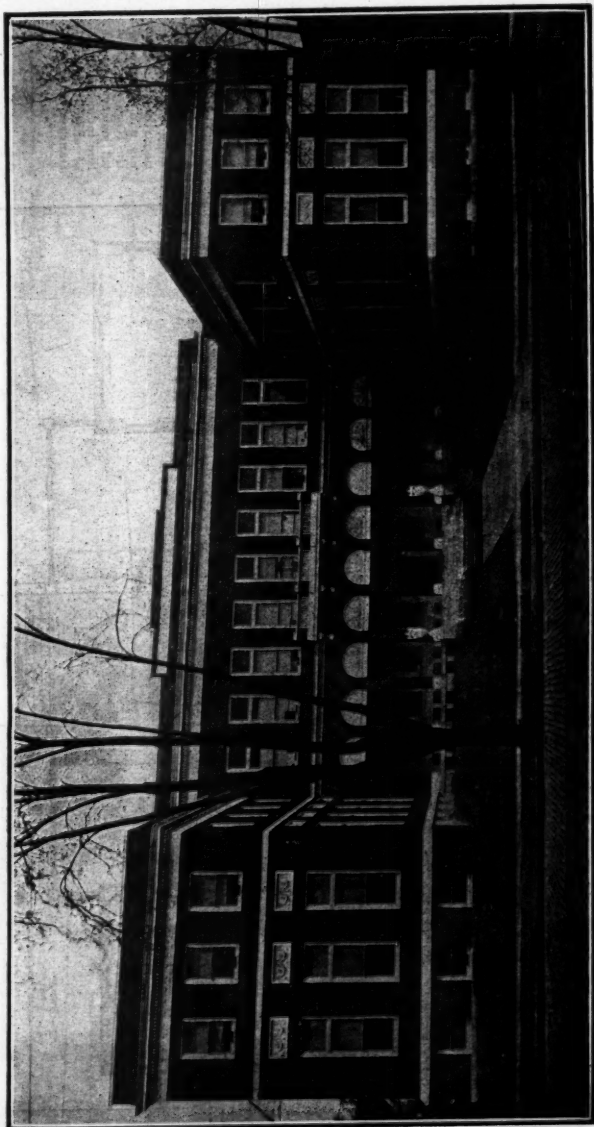
Almighty and Eternal God, Creator and Ruler of all things, deign to regard graciously this assemblage held to mark the opening of an institution of which the citizens are justly proud and which has been planned and built for the benefit and relief of the many who are to seek its ministrations.

Conscious of and trusting in Thy overruling Providence, we humbly pray, today, that our confidence and hopes in this endeavor for the relief of humanity may be fully realized by those whose hearts have been touched in this special way with sympathy for others. Bless him whose generosity has made this possible.

We pray, today, not only for our fair city, but also for our beloved Country; we pray for the defence and protection of our Flag and Peoples; for the guidance of the ruler of this Nation; we pray for life, for courage and for strength in our hour of trial; and we pray for continuance and enjoyment of those blessings so graciously bestowed in the past, and for which, in this moment, from the depths of our souls we utter our prayer to Thee. **AMEN.**

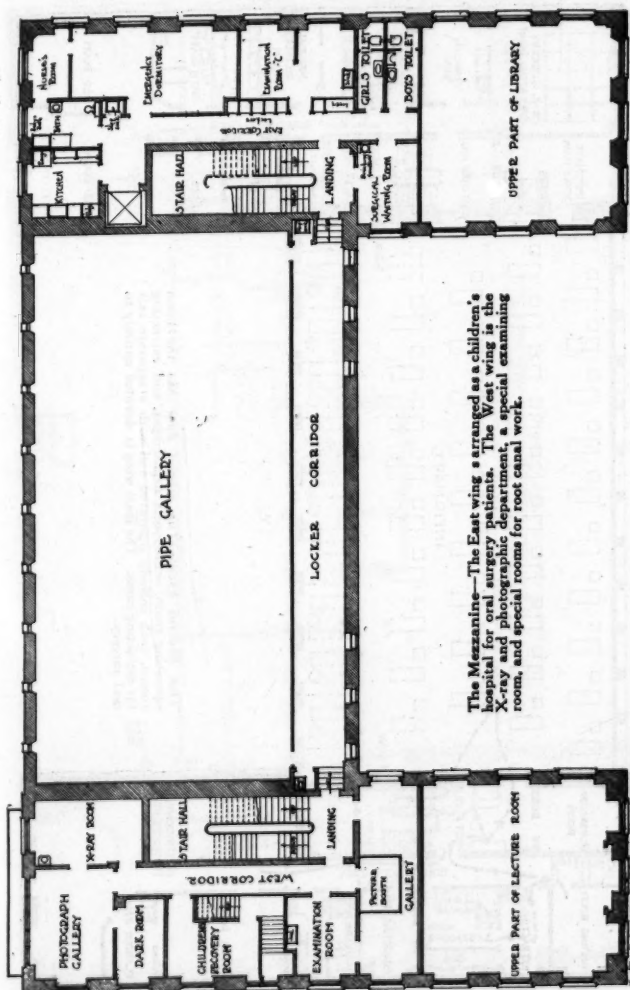


The founder, Mr. George Eastman in the center; the speakers from left to right: Lafayette L. Barber, D.D.S., Toledo, Ohio; Robert Murray, D.D.S., Buffalo, N. Y.; His Honor, Hiram H. Edgerton; Harvey J. Burkhardt, D.D.S.; Truman W. Brophy, M.D., D.D.S., L.L.D., Chicago, Ill.; Augustus S. Downing, M.A., L.H.D., L.L.D., Albany, N. Y.; Dr. William W. Smith; Rush Rhees, D.D., L.L.D.; Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, D.D.; Rev. William R. Taylor, D.D.; Harper Sibley, A.B., L.L.B.

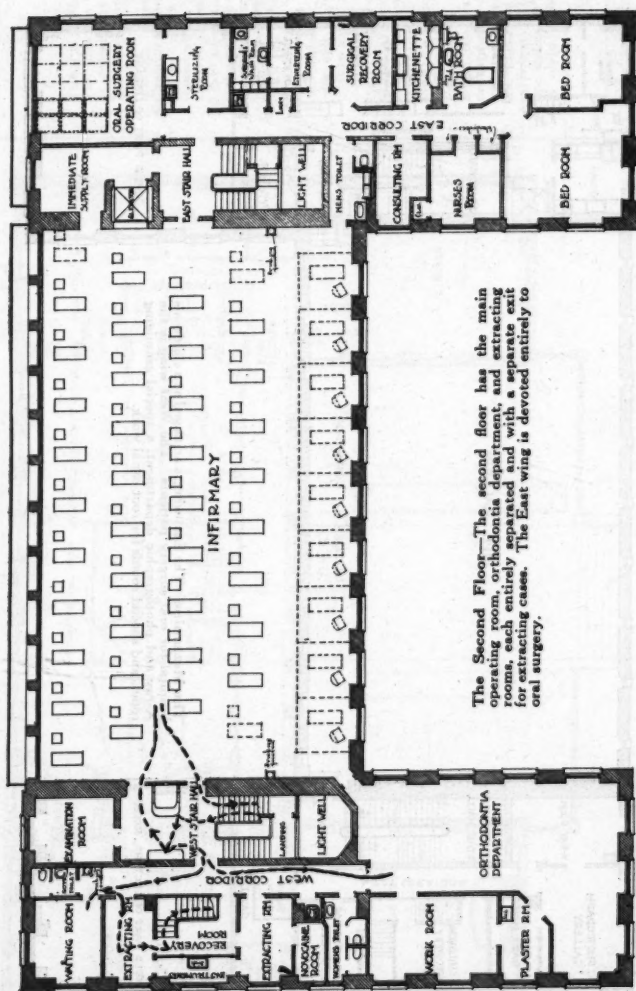


The Rochester Dental Dispensary. The lawn, when completed, is to contain flowers and shrubs that will add much to the beauty of the approach.

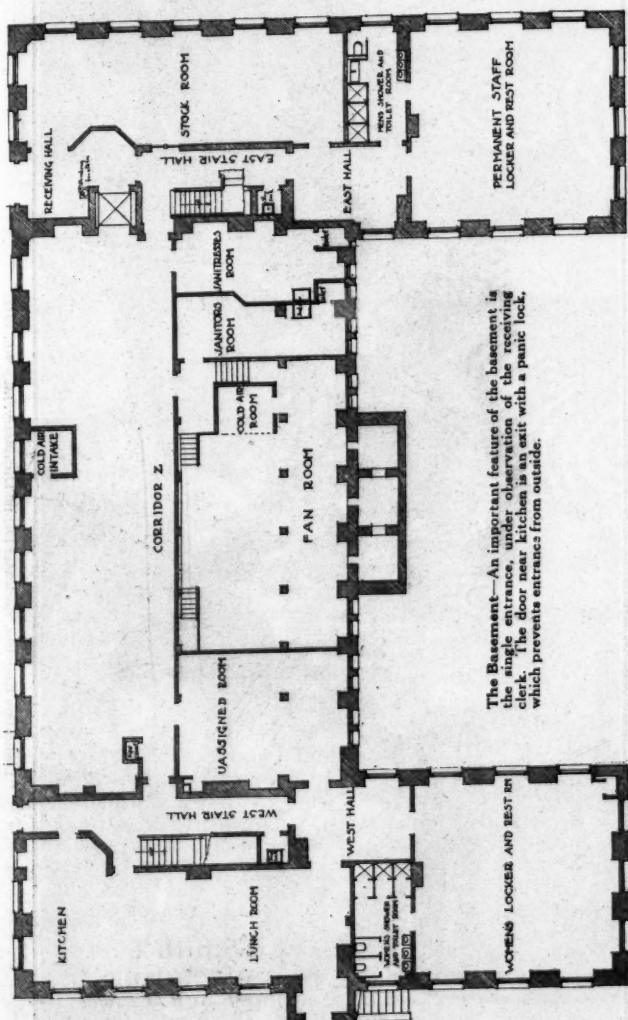
Buffalo, N. Y.: this
 Augustus S. Dowling, M.A.
 Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, D.D.: Rev. William R. Taylor, D.D.: Harper Sibley, A.B., LL.B.
 Dr. William W. Smith, Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D.; Rt.



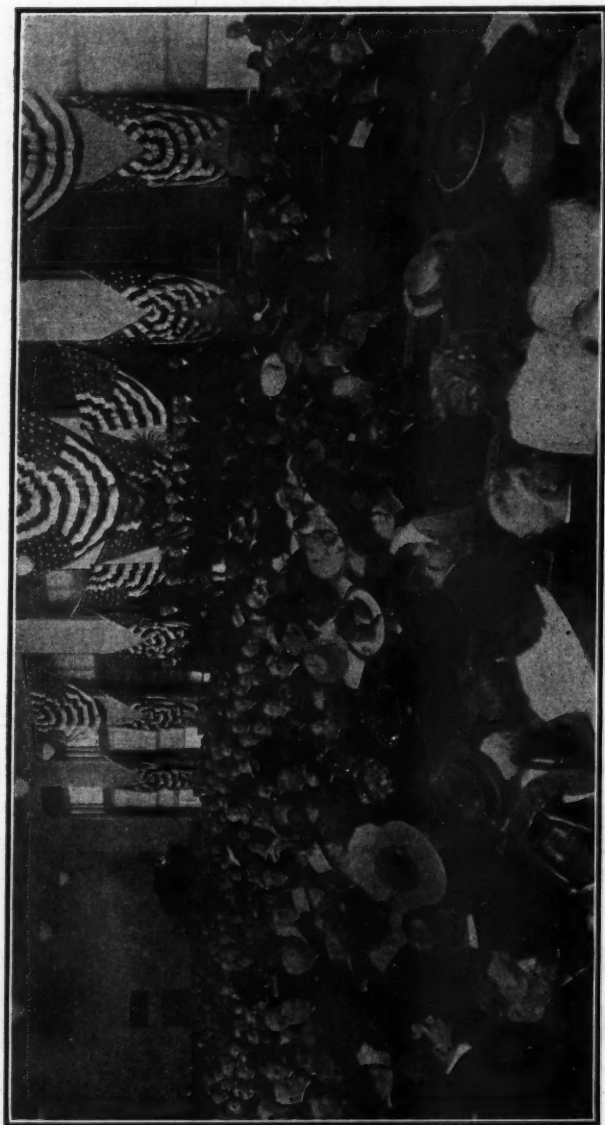
The Mezzanine—The East wing is arranged as a children's hospital for oral surgery patients. The West wing is the X-ray and photographic department, a special examining room, and special rooms for root canal work.



The Second Floor—The second floor has the main operating room, orthodontia department, and extracting rooms, each entirely separated and with a separate exit for extracting cases. The East wing is devoted entirely to oral surgery.



The Basement—An important feature of the basement is the single entrance, under observation of the receiving clerk. The door near kitchen is an exit with a panic lock, which prevents entrances from outside.



Dedication Exercises, Rochester Dental Dispensary, May 9th, 1917.

ADDRESS OF HARVEY J. BURKHART, D.D.S.

Director Rochester Dental Dispensary

WE have come together today for the purpose of dedicating this magnificent building, not only to the children of Rochester, but to the children everywhere, because we believe that here, and in kindred institutions, methods and practices will be developed, which will go far towards the relief of human suffering, and justify their existence.

It is a proud day for our city and the dental profession throughout the country. This day marks another step in advance, not only for dental science, but for the great and permanent good which will come to humanity. This enterprise is launched under happy auspices, and with favoring breezes. The attendance of so many, from nearly every activity of our city life, speaks volumes and demonstrates in no uncertain manner the interest and enthusiasm of the citizens of Rochester in this new undertaking for the benefit of her children. We have here this afternoon representatives of the finest type of the city's manhood, and the flower of her womanhood. We are especially complimented by having with us distinguished members of the medical and dental professions, who have come from every section of the country

to demonstrate their interest in and approval of the work which is so happily inaugurated here today.

This city is to be congratulated upon having a municipal administration that has recognized the need for and the value of dental service for children, by making a substantial appropriation to carry on the work; that it has fourteen public-spirited citizens, members of the board of directors of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, who contributed \$1,000 a year each for six years toward the running expenses of the institution, and the founder, who has erected this building and provided so generously for its maintenance. I desire also to mention the furnishing of the units in the infirmary by the daughters of the late Frank Ritter, Mrs. Adeline Ritter Shumway and Mrs. Laura Ritter Brown; the providing of the equipment for the research laboratory by Mrs. R. H. Hofheinz, in memory of that fine, cultured, splendid professional man, loved and revered by all who knew him, Rudolph H. Hofheinz; and last, but by no means least, the decorating and furnishing of the beautiful children's room on the lower floor by the friend of everybody, William Bausch.

It is a matter of sincere regret that this building and



Ornamental fresco, children's waiting room. Mr. Clifford Ulp, artist.

equipment have been delayed. The architects and contractors have labored against great odds, and if it had not been for the distressing and awful world conditions, this dispensary would long ago have been completed and in working order. The equipment will soon be installed, when it is hoped you will come often to give us your sympathy and encouragement.

It is my pleasure to publicly acknowledge the greetings and congratulations for this occasion, from Mr. Thomas A. Forsyth, and the directors of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children at Boston—the pioneer institution of its kind in the world, and one that has been and is doing and will continue to do a splendid and wonderful work. I am sure I voice your sentiments when I speak of the regret which we all feel because of the absence from these festivities of the founder of the Rochester Dental Dispensary. He is not present because of the genuine modesty and wholesome simplicity of the man, who shrinks from public applause and praise, and finds his greatest pleasure in an acknowledg-

ment of his benefaction by evidence of the real worth of the work accomplished in the various institutions to the support of which he has contributed liberally.

This beautiful building, with its plain, simple, splendid architecture, illustrates in a striking manner, the character of its founder. In this man are found those fine traits of character, and splendid ideals, that make us proud to be associated with him in this work. There could be no finer tribute to his worth as a man and a citizen than the compliment which is paid him by this representative gathering of the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, and of the dental profession from all parts of this land. His generosity in contributing to worthy objects, is well known, but by far the most striking characteristic of the man is his deep, broad and profound human sympathy. This genius and big business man has not been so absorbed in his own affairs and in the gigantic enterprises with which he is connected, that he has lost sight of the men, women and children who are in distress and require the services of this and other in-



Ornamental fresco, children's waiting room. Mr. Clifford Ulp, artist.

stitutions to fit them to play their part in life's game. It was with a keen appreciation of the benefits which would come from the establishment of an institution of this character that prompted him to make his generous contribution. His love for, and his interest in children is well known, and to do something for the alleviation of the sufferings of childhood, to make it more sweet and lovely, and to give every child in this city.

a fair and equal start in life's race, were the controlling reasons that animated this modest and unassuming gentleman to found this beautiful and splendid institution.

All honor to him, and may joyous, happy children sing his praises from the fullness of their hearts, in appreciation of the blessings which have come to them by the founding of this dispensary, by Rochester's foremost citizen, George Eastman.



Carved Panel in Children's Room

"Oshty, boshty, tiddle-
dum dee,

A grumpy old Ducky
sailed off to sea.

Willowey, wollowey wop
went he!

Over the willowey wop-
sey sea."

John Martin's Book



Ornamental fresco, children's waiting room. Mr. Clifford Ulp, artist.

ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR, HIRAM H. EDGERTON

Mayor of Rochester

WHEN I say that in the privilege of delivering an address at the dedication of this magnificent new institution I am highly honored, I utter words which may be trite, but which express a sentiment that is sincere and from the heart.

The speeches I have made in the last ten years at conventions, banquets, dedications and functions of almost every character, are numbered by the hundreds and many of the occasions stand out clearly above others in my mind.

The honor I am conscious of at being selected to speak at the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of the Rochester Dental Dispensary and the respect and affection I feel for the great citizen and philanthropist who is responsible for this splendid

gift to the people of Rochester, makes this one of the brightest days in my official life.

I have often thought of the great contentment that must come to the man who can give such eminent service to his fellows.

Service is one of the greatest things we find in life and those who can dispense it lavishly must surely be the happiest of God's people.

A gift like this great dispensary, which will relieve so much pain and restore health and vigor to so many thousands of the suffering, will be a source of eternal blessing to its charitable and great hearted donor.

Every sigh of relief from pain and suffering will be a prayer for his immortal soul.

With no desire or intention of being fulsome in expressing my appreciation of this

munificent gift to the people, I desire to say that in my long experience in the public life of Rochester, I know of no person who has been more generous and unselfish, modest and unostentatious in his service to the public than our foremost business man and philanthropist, Mr. George Eastman.

His charity does not seek the light of publicity and his love for his city and its people finds constant expression in deeds and services of which they never hear.

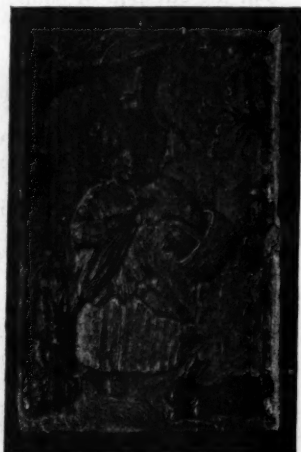
He is the embodiment of public spirit and his name will live as long as the name of Rochester.

This beautiful dispensary is a concrete example of the spirit which has made Rochester famous throughout the

country. It is worthy of a place among the other great institutions of the city, and I am sure that its head, Dr. Burkhart, whom I have known for several years, will maintain it at the high Rochester standard.

I am sure the people will appreciate and avail themselves of the benefits of the Dental Dispensary and that they will always keep a warm place in their hearts for the public-spirited citizen who gave it to them.

On behalf of the city I accept it with gratitude and pride and I am confident it will be conducted in a manner that will win for it a great reputation and which will further enhance the fame of Rochester.



The Bears and the Bunnies—

"The bears and the bunnies,
the birds and the bats,
All grow their own suits
and
don't need coats and hats.
Their caves and their nests keep
them safe from harm,
They care not a bit if it's
cold or it's warm."

John Martin's Book



ADDRESS OF RUSH RHEES, D.D., LL.D.

President University of Rochester

IT is an extraordinary honor that has been assigned to me this afternoon. Owing to the characteristic modesty of the man to whose public spirited generosity, this unusual gathering of our citizens and of distinguished visitors is due, another hand and voice than his are charged with the responsibility of transferring to the trustees of this institution the building which Mr. Eastman has provided for their use for the public good.

It is characteristic of Mr. Eastman that he desires to do good things for the community, but prefers not to do them alone. When first he brought this new project to my attention I was impressed by the far-sighted wisdom with which he sought to enlist the interest and cooperation of a large number of generous minded men in our city—the men who, with him, are to be the trustees of this great institution.

That the idea of founding such an institution as this broadly conceived dental dispensary found welcome in

his thought is also characteristic of Mr. Eastman; for in many ways his gifts to his city have demonstrated his desire to contribute to the increase of human efficiency, particularly for the young people who are to constitute the rank and file of our citizenship in the coming years.

Until recently comparatively few of us have realized that the question of sound or diseased teeth signifies more than freedom from or liability to personal discomfort more or less acute of a local character. In recent years, however, under the wise instruction of leaders in the dental profession, we have come to recognize that a vast number of human ills are directly traceable to neglect of the teeth. This condition attracted Mr. Eastman's attention. He realized that while children whose home conditions are fortunate and as a matter of course have their teeth properly cared for, more children in the city are from homes that find it inconvenient or impossible to

meet the expense of proper care. Such children go on into youth and manhood suffering from a handicap the seriousness of which, and in many cases the cost of which, they knew nothing of. He had a vision of a future for the city when the men and women who are now the boys and girls, would be more happy if they could be now properly cared for. As a consequence of these considerations, he associated with himself these other gentlemen in the enterprise of maintaining this institution, for which he undertook to provide the equipment which we have here before us this day.

Mr. Eastman's public spirit has been referred to. It seems to me that this gift, which on his behalf, I deliver to these trustees this afternoon, is the greatest of the things he has been doing for this city. You will find the same kind of eager interest in his gifts of parks, his gifts to the hospitals, to the college, to the Young Men's Christian Association and to the Young Women's Christian Association, always striving to do something which will make for the most wholesome, happy, strong manhood and womanhood. He has the vision to see what a great benefit this institution will be to the child, and to recognize in the enterprise to which this building is dedicated, one of the most fruitful endeavors for a more efficient type of wholesome manhood and womanhood that could possibly be entered upon.

Because these things impress me as I contemplate his munificence and activities in our city, I am conscious of very great privilege and high honor in having assigned to me this afternoon the task of delivering over to the directors of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, on behalf of Mr. Eastman, the building which is his gift, a further mark of his confidence in his city, the evidence of his hope for its future, and positive proof of his determination, so far as in him lies, to make that future good and strong and wholesome for the men and the women who are to come after us, influenced as they will be for their good, by the work of this institution.

Here everything that can possibly happen by way of ill to a child's mouth is to be cared for, and we may expect that in all cases the children who will come under the beneficent influence of this institution will be made physically fit to be more suitable citizens of the city, which we are proud to own as home, and which without a blush we claim to be "The Fairest City in the Land."

To you, therefore, Mr. Vice President, as representing the directors of this institution, in the name of George Eastman, our great and liberal fellow-citizen, I deliver this building, for you to use for the realization of that highly philanthropic purpose to which he dedicates it, and in connection with which he proposes still liberally to contribute for its support.

ADDRESS OF EDMUND LYON, A.B., A.M., LL.B.

Vice-President Rochester Dental Dispensary

ON me has fallen, unworthily, the grave but grateful task of pronouncing the word of acceptance. After listening to the felicitous address of presentation, I could wish, and I am sure that you all join with me in the sentiment that Dr. Rhees had been empowered to speak both for the donor and the recipients.

will I attempt to fathom and portray the appreciation and the gratitude of the community at large, but shall confine myself to the specific duty assigned to me—a duty which I approach with a joyous and grateful spirit.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Rhees, by virtue of the authority delegated to me, I now have the very great honor of accept-

"I accept it on behalf of the innumerable host of sweet mouthed boys and girls who in the years to come, with glad acclaim shall arise to call the donor's name blessed."

However, in these trying times when the whole world seems mad with carnage and destruction, I count it an especially refreshing privilege to have a part in the dedication of an institution which has for its object the upbuilding of health and the increasing of efficiency.

In view of what has been said—and so well said—I shall not yield to the temptation to eulogize the man whose far-sightedness and rational beneficence has made possible the erection of this ideally appointed building. In fact, words of eulogy are unnecessary, because his works, more eloquent than words, proclaim the man. Neither

ing, on behalf of the directors of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, this splendid gift, big with possibilities for service, and of pledging for them conscientious stewardship. I accept it on behalf of our fair city which has already given generous and substantial endorsement. I accept it on behalf of the dental profession so worthily represented here today. I accept it on behalf of the happy parents of potentially healthy and happy children; and above all, sir, I accept it on behalf of the innumerable host of sweet-mouthed boys and girls who, in the years to come, with glad acclaim shall arise to call the donor's name blessed.

ADDRESS OF F. HARPER SIBLEY, A.B., LL.B.

President Rochester Chamber of Commerce

IT gives me the very greatest pleasure to express in a word on behalf of the business men of Rochester and their organization, the Chamber of Commerce, the extreme gratification and satisfaction we feel in welcoming among us this splendid new institution.

The Chamber of Commerce has long felt that among many elements that make for business success, there are very few, if any, of more vital importance than the health of a community. With this in mind, we have had in the chamber for many years a committee on public health, which has promoted a great many and various types of work for public health, such as co-operating with other agencies, watching legislation and

"Among many elements that make for business success, there are very few, if any, of more vital importance than the health of a community."

assisting that legislation it deemed constructive, and endeavoring to destroy that legislation it deemed defective.

I might mention one or two things which we have been doing in our oversight of the public health. We have maintained a United Charities Association; we have worked along the lines of safety in the streets, the schools and the factories; we have promoted the cleaning of streets; we have been interested in the garbage disposal; and lectures in our schools on public health and safety have been given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

We are not backward in congratulating the city of Rochester in having as one of its citizens this gentleman who for so long has stood back of our institutions of learning, our hospitals, very recently our Y. M. C. A., who is now building a great building to house the Chamber of Commerce, and who has made this institution possible.

They say an army travels on its feet and on its stomach. Of course any applicant that has a very bad mouth cannot very well take care of his stomach, and then a great many applicants have already been refused because of the condition of their mouths. Dr. Burkhart told me that he has been able to accommodate a great many unfortunates even now, by helping out the soldiers who are to defend our country.

I am told that the United States government only requires that an applicant shall have two teeth somewhere in his mouth, and by the number that are being turned out you realize the alarming condition among our people.

We have all laughed at the squib in the paper about the applicant who was turned down because of his bad teeth, who said: "Am I expected to eat the Turks?"

When we stop to realize that of the number of children in the schools (and this I have only on hearsay) there is a great majority who do not brush their teeth, who do not care for the teeth, and relatively few who have real good mouths, we come to a recognition of the great possibilities of an institution of this kind and the service it can render.

The Chamber of Commerce is strong in starting things, but this is something in which we take no credit. We are always interested in anything that tends for the best welfare of the city of Rochester. I am sure this organization will promote that, and therefore I feel greatly honored in being able to stand here and wish this institution the very best of good luck and long life.

ADDRESS OF AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING, M.A., L.H.D., LL.D.

Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, Albany, N. Y.

I AM here in rather a two-fold capacity; first, to present the regret of President Finley, who is now on the water en route to France to investigate what can be done for the French children and the conservation of the French nation in this time of its turmoil and struggle; in the second place, to represent the children of the state, because in them more than in the adults, is the State Education Department primarily interested. I might name a third, because in this institution is established here a school for the training of dental hygienists, a new venture in the dental profession and one upon which the entire profession is looking with some degree of hesitancy,

some degree of expectation, but with a very great hope.

Some one has said that "the next step in preventive medicine is to be taken by the dentists. Will they do it?" In this institution that step is now being taken in the organization of the school for the training of dental hygienists—women who shall care for the children's teeth in the public schools and who shall serve in the dental offices, and in public institutions, thus conserving public health through cleaning the teeth and detecting defects that may subsequently be remedied by the dentist himself. Thus the dentists have taken a great step in advancing the science of preventive medicine.

Some pessimists have said

that because of this new occupation in dental lines, schools will spring up all over the state for the purpose of making money out of this new phase of dental education. They are wrong. In drafting a bill to provide for schools for training dental hygienists, the public was safeguarded, and distinct provision was made that only duly incorporated dental dispensaries and infirmaries, registered by the board of regents and maintaining proper standards could establish such schools.

Up to the present time there are only two such incorporated institutions in the state—this one and that one in New York connected with Columbia University—the Vanderbilt Dental Dispensary.

So that, ladies and gentlemen, I come to you congratulating you on behalf of the commissioner of education for the service to the children, not only of Rochester, but throughout the state, for ultimately other public-minded citizens will provide for this care of child life and this prevention of diseases; again, because we have here an opportunity through the man at the head of the Rochester dispensary and his as-

sistants, to demonstrate to the dental profession that it is possible to train dental hygienists and yet not create violators of the law; and third, it seems to me I ought to congratulate you and all of the people of the state because after days of rain and clouds, we come here this afternoon to dedicate a building in the interests of the children—typical of the sunshine which they bring into our lives. God is gracious to this Flower City—and as I have known it for forty years and lived near it for many years, I quite accept Dr. Rhees' characterization of it, "the fairest city of the land"—God has removed the clouds, given us the bright sunshine to make you and me glad, as the children shall be made glad through the influence of this institution, which will, through generations of children, be a monument to the altruistic spirit of the donor.

Dr. Burkhart, members of the board of trustees, ladies and gentlemen, citizens of Rochester, and members of the dental profession, I bring you greetings from the State Education Department of the state of New York, and our most deep and hearty congratulations.



ADDRESS OF TRUMAN W. BROPHY, M.D., D.D.S., LL.D.

President International Dental Federation

AS president of the International Dental Federation, speaking for all its members, I wish to congratulate the city of Rochester, parents and children, on their good fortune in living in a city to which this great gift, this noble institution has come. We all rejoice in the achievements of Mr. Eastman, whose philanthropy means diminution of disease and higher physical development.

The International Dental Federation is the world's highest dental organization. It has been dedicated to the promotion everywhere of higher and better dental education for the advancement of all of the departments of our profession, for improved sanitation, hygiene, the preservation of health and the upbuilding of a stronger and better manhood.

The National Dental Associations of twenty nations are its component parts. At the close of the Paris Dental Congress in 1900, it had its birth. Its sessions in London and at the old Trinity College, of Cambridge University, in 1901, marked a great advance in its achievements. The address of Sir Michael Foster on that occasion was one of the most classical contributions to our literature. It is the essence of professional training; it is the most valu-

able discourse on professional education that has yet appeared. The sessions of the International Dental Federation have been held in France, England, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Holland, Belgium and the United States of America. Largely through its influence such structures as this magnificent edifice which we dedicate today have been made possible, and dental lesions with general defects have been to a great extent controlled. Its members have made many sacrifices to extend the blessings of dentistry throughout the world.

The first free dental infirmary for poor school children was established and maintained by Dr. Ernst Jessen, of Strassburg, Germany, later to be taken over by the municipalities. The little light struck by Jessen in Strassburg has spread and illumined nearly all the world. About us, today, we see its influence. By resolutions of the International Dental Federation, addressed to the nations holding membership therein, calling attention to the importance of appointing dental surgeons in the armies and navies, the authorities of nearly all countries have recognized the great value of such service and the Army Dental Surgeon has become indispensable in preparing soldiers for duty. Sixty-three thousand rejected

British applicants for enlistment have been treated by dental surgeons, qualified for military duty and are now serving their country in the trenches of France.

America has worked faithfully to reach up to the high educational standard for matriculation of students which obtains abroad. This standard will be reached. When the noble, the generous Forsyth Brothers saw fit to provide the poor children of Boston with a dental infirmary, the project was lightly regarded by many, but a surgeon of international reputation, at the meeting of the Congress of North American Surgeons, in November, 1915, said: "I have visited nearly all the large hospitals in the world, among them the great hospital in Boston, and I am convinced that the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children will do more toward increasing the longevity of the people of Boston than all its other institutions combined."

When a layman devotes his best energies to the work of alleviating human suffering, his services to mankind are always recognized and appreciated. I predict that the gift of Mr. Eastman to Rochester will be its greatest blessing. No doubt this institution will be its most potent factor in promoting health and lengthening life in this city. Gifts of parks, libraries, churches, etc., are commendable, but when a man, with his own means, builds to prevent physical suffering, to

promote health, to upbuild strong and vigorous manhood and womanhood, to lengthen useful lives, his building is supreme.

In the state in which I live, we have at its capital a magnificent monument, erected to the memory of the immortal Lincoln. What is this monument? It is only marble. It means but little when compared with the life of the great emancipator. The mind and soul qualities of Abraham Lincoln will endure because his noble heart was full of love for humanity.

The work of Mr. Eastman in Rochester is known throughout the world; he has built wisely and well. He has selected a man as its director whom we all know to possess great ability. We in the profession know him, love him, and respect him, and feel certain that the institution guided by his able hand will be led on to higher and better results. What Dr. Burkhart undertakes to do will be well done.

This monument here erected will endure through the ages, and the memory and name of Eastman, many, many years after the present generation has passed away, will be pronounced in tenderness and love. A bronze figure of this man under whose name we meet this afternoon, shall stand at the entrance of this building; his hand shall reach forth and there shall be written in enduring letters: "Little children, enter here; you shall not suffer."

ADDRESS OF LAFAYETTE L. BARBER, D.D.S.

President National Dental Association

AS the representative of the National Dental Association, I want to congratulate the officers of this institution, the officers of the Rochester Dental Society, and the City of Rochester, upon having as a citizen a man who is big enough and broad enough to have recognized the needs of humanity, and to have established this magnificent institution for their alleviation.

It is the second of its kind in the world, the first having been established and endowed by a philanthropist, a gentleman, and a citizen of Boston, and bears his name, the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

I wish that this spirit of unselfish service might permeate this whole country; I wish this nation would take up this just, necessary and righteous work and fight it to a final conclusion on the broadest possible scale, without one taint of personal ambition or private gain.

Institutions of this nature are not only common sense, but absolutely necessary to the welfare and truest success of the country. If we had some years ago taken up this sword of preparedness, this nation today would be far in advance of its present condi-

tion. With seventy-five or one hundred institutions of this kind at work for twenty or twenty-five years, the mouths and teeth of the citizens of our country would be in a far better condition than they are today, and we would not have so large a percentage of otherwise acceptable persons rejected from the country's service in this our hour of need.

I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Eastman, but on behalf of the dentists of this country I want to take this, my first public opportunity, to thank him for the splendid work he has started in the city of Rochester; for this magnificent building; for the equipment and all that goes with it. I want to congratulate the officers of this institution, the dentists of Rochester, and the citizens of Rochester for the splendid opportunity they have of doing a great work for humanity.

Opportunity has no favorites; she will meet you at any time or spot.

Let us hope that this institution by the aid of the citizens of this city and the dentists of this country, will accomplish that for which Mr. Eastman has designed it.

ADDRESS OF ROBERT MURRAY, D.D.S.

President Dental Society of the State of New York

I ASSURE you it affords me very great pleasure on behalf of organized dentistry in this state to extend the hearty greeting of that body on this very auspicious occasion. It is a peculiar pleasure to me, also, as a citizen of Buffalo, because we in Buffalo always look upon Rochester as a model in the erection and dedication of institutions of a public character. There has always been a good-natured rivalry between the two municipalities; and the question that has never been definitely settled is the direction in which the suburb lies, east or west. But upon occasions of this kind, where the example of public-spirited philanthropists are exemplified in this striking manner, I am afraid we citizens of Buffalo will have to admit we are but a suburb of Rochester. I was in hopes that your good mayor, after he got through with the exacting duties as your chief executive, could be induced to come to Buffalo. I am very sorry to hear that he has a life tenure on that office, because at the present time I think we in Buffalo could use him to advantage.

The question has often been asked, "Why the expenditure of such vast amounts of money upon institutions of this character? Why expend \$20,000 a year of the taxpayers' money for the support of an institution

that has to do only with the care of the teeth of the young? Why the incorporation in the budgets of our various municipalities of vast amounts of money for the support of public institutions that have nothing to do apparently with the great everyday problem of making a living?"

Our experts in sociology inform us that we as units of society have a quadrilateral nature; we have a physical, a mental, a moral and a spiritual side. These same experts tell us that any force, environment or influence that retards the development of any of these qualities within us, thus lowering the standard of our efficiency as units of society, to that degree do we become a charge upon the various municipalities in which we reside. By the same process of reasoning they tell us that any institution that has for its object the development of those qualities which I have enumerated, to that extent is our standard of efficiency raised and to that degree do we become an asset in the community. It is for that reason and not altogether from a humanitarian standpoint that municipalities endow institutions of this nature; it pays to have an efficient, healthy citizenship, and any institution or movement that has for its object the maintaining of that desirable standard is worthy of the

support of the commonwealth.

It was my privilege not long ago to attend a rehearsal of a community chorus—I understand you have one in Rochester—and if there is present a person who has not attended one of the functions, I would advise you to avail yourself of the first opportunity. I was very much interested in the personnel of the chorus. As I looked out upon that vast audience, (some 1,000 or 1,200 members assembled there upon an evening when no sane person, I should judge, would go out of doors, as the rain was coming down in torrents), I beheld a vast audience assembled for the sole purpose of singing for the joy of singing. I beheld leading physicians, lawyers, men and women of all ages, girls and boys in their 'teens, white-haired men and women; I saw a number of Negroes and one Indian; but the individual who commanded my attention and excited my interest most was a man dressed in coarse apparel, who walked down the middle aisle, and the last thing he did after taking his seat was to remove his cap, and as I watched his countenance illuminate with the soul fire from within as he took part in the exercises of that evening, exercises that called for the rendering of such works as Hayden's masterpiece, "The Heavens Are Telling;" "The Halleluiah Chorus," from Handel; "The Pilgrims' Chorus," from Tannhauser, and many of those old folk songs that pull

the heart strings and make us better for singing them, the thought passed through my mind that after a season's association with those influences that I was willing to wager that that man, upon entering the auditorium would unconsciously remove his hat, and I venture further to predict that the influence of those associations would so mould the opinion on any question of right or wrong to be decided at the polls, that my good friend with the coarse clothing and uncouth manner would deposit his ballot on the side of right.

What that great institution is endeavoring to do for the moral and spiritual side of that community, we as a dental profession are endeavoring to do for the physical—we are endeavoring to raise the standard of efficiency, and that can only be attained by having a sound mind in a sound body. It is only by a harmonious relationship of those various parts within us that the unit of society can be best equipped to perform the functions of citizenship.

May I add that I was prepared to announce our convention, which is to convene here tomorrow, but our good chairman has taken that burden off my shoulders. We, as he stated, proposed to meet in Buffalo, but we began looking around for a better place, so we had to choose Rochester; and the characteristic manner in which the Rochester men have shouldered the responsibility of organizing this meeting demonstrates that our

confidence in them has not been misplaced, and I extend a hearty invitation to the citizens of Rochester to come

over to Convention Hall during the balance of the week and I am sure you will receive a cordial welcome.

ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAM W. SMITH

Representing the Rochester Dental Society

I WISH to state to my good friend, Dr. Murray, that while \$20,000 a year may seem large to Buffalo, we expect to spend over \$70,000 in Rochester.

The society which I represent is experiencing the proudest moment of its existence, in participating in these festivities. This magnificent structure, with its complete modern equipment and an organization that assures its highest efficiency, surpasses in grandeur the fondest hopes of its most sanguine members.

The program on this occasion would not be complete without a summary of the dental dispensary movement in Rochester.

The story to be told is a simple one. It is that of the Rochester Dental Society doing its plain duty to the children of the city, in a small way at the beginning, and enlarging the work as opportunities permitted, aided and inspired by generous citizens, without whose assistance the work could not have been as successfully carried on.

Members of the society have, from its inception, had faith in each other, faith in the work and faith that the public would co-operate to

the extent of its confidence in the society to do self-sacrificing work which would accomplish results; and also faith that some time ideal conditions would be realized.

In 1891, one of our revered members was impressed with the idea that dentists were not doing their part in alleviating the sufferings of the helpless poor, and proposed and arranged for a dental dispensary in the City hospital, where members of the society rendered gratuitous service for two years, when, from lack of sufficient encouragement, it was discontinued.

In 1903, several members of the society again took up the work and with the co-operation of the entire membership have since made this the chief object of their professional lives.

In 1910, an educational campaign was conducted, at an expense approximating \$1,000, which expense was borne by members of the society. The benevolent citizens of Rochester have responded generously to every appeal made to them in aid of this work.

His honor, the mayor, and his administration have given their moral and official support. The health commis-



Ornamental fresco, children's waiting room. Mr. Clifford Ulp, artist.

sioner, whose interest antedates that of the last named date, has been a valuable factor in the movement.

Acknowledgment of appreciation is extended to the Public Health Association, in whose rooms the first dispensary of this second movement was opened on February 22, 1905, and continued until the present time. During the first year of its existence the work was carried on by twenty-four members of the society, who gave their services without remuneration.

The Board of Education, superintendents of schools, principals and teachers have been unanimous in their support. By permit of this board, a dispensary was established in No. 14 school on February 22, 1910, and continued until destroyed by fire in 1915. This is recognized as being the first dental dispensary in a public school in this country. In 1911 another dispensary, with a double equipment, was placed in No. 26 school and is still in operation.

The bishop of the diocese of Rochester has given his cordial endorsement, and those under his jurisdiction

have co-operated in this work.

Manufacturers and dealers in dental equipment and supplies have rendered valuable aid.

Sacred in the memory of the Rochester Dental Society members is the name of Capt. Henry Lomb, the "Grand Old Man," who in his unostentatious and considerate manner interested himself in this work. His contributions and other encouragement made the first dispensary possible. His encouraging words and pledges of support injected new life into the enterprise, and inspired us with the feeling that the work must be carried to a successful termination.

Mr. William Bausch contributed the equipment for No. 26 school, but this is only a small part of his contributions in money, in untiring work, and in wise counsel.

We mourn the loss of Dr. Rudolph H. Hofheinz, our esteemed associate, who has been identified with this work since its inception. His wise counsel and honest expressions of opinion made him a most valued co-worker. He



Ornamental fresco, children's waiting room. Mr. Clifford Ulp, artist.

was recognized as an important factor in the work.

In conducting these dispensaries, not including the first named, an amount approximating \$25,000 exclusive of equipment has been dispensed. The board of directors of the society has had entire charge of the administration of these dispensaries. Services have been rendered as follows:

Visits	46,058
Treatments	27,769
Teeth Filled.....	34,562
Prophylactic Treatments.....	11,127
Teeth Extracted.....	19,257
Toothache Relieved...	5,569
Other Operations....	8,163

This constitutes but a small part of the work that should have been done, but we believe will, in the future, be done, and in a much more efficient manner.

In behalf of the Rochester Dental Society I pledge to the directors of the Rochester Dental Dispensary its hearty support and co-operation in their efforts to aid in the great work of producing and maintaining good health conditions, which are admitted to be a nation's greatest asset.

The Rochester Dental So-

ciety joins with the whole dental world in paying tribute to the donor of this great institution, who has not only made this generous money contribution, but has also given that which is of inestimable value, viz., the benefit of his almost unprecedented business experience. His attitude indicates that the one object in his mind is to obtain results with the least amount of display. The proposition accompanying this gift, and his subsequent advice display a rare far-sightedness, and all this without ostentation.

When true estimates of the value of dentistry in its relation to health conservation shall have come to be understood, and dental history written, not only will the faithful work of the dentists throughout the country be recognized, but the names of Forsyth Brothers and George Eastman will be mentioned along with Miller, Black, Brophy and others who have made important contributions to dental science. And in future dental and civic histories of Rochester will be recorded the names of Lomb, Bausch and Eastman.

DENTAL SURGERY IN THE RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL

W. H. ELLIS, D.D.S., Buffalo, N. Y.

The base hospital unit is a new idea in preparedness, original in America and carried out nowhere else. It is the conception of a smoothly running machine picked up in all its perfection and transferred to a new location where almost by a simple turn of a switch the entire machine is again in working order. Two men especially deserve the credit—Dr. George W. Crile for suggesting the idea, and Colonel Kean, of the American National Red Cross, for carrying it out.

The whole idea is of a group of men, already acquainted and working together in civil life, being transported to the field of action, where they still work as a unit.

THE medical treatment of the wounded men at the front is taken care of at a number of different points. Those nearest and at the firing lines are in the nature of first aid and receive temporary dressings. The wounded are carried first to the field dressing station by stretcher bearers. After receiving this aid, they are then sent further back by ambulance to the field hospital, which is usually under canvas, where whatever immediate surgical or medical service necessary is rendered. In this field work the dental surgeon is of small value. From the field hospital they are moved as soon as possible to the evacuation hospital, which is the first place where real hospital care is attempted. Those so severely wounded that they can not be moved are necessarily treated, and those, though severely wounded and can be moved, are transported by hospital train to the base hospital, and those but slightly wounded are sent to a convalescent camp.

The base hospital is usually in some well adapted building and equipped with all facili-

ties possible for regular hospital treatment. Here the treatment of the wounded men can be conducted with more care and leisure than is the case at the front. The base hospital is located well to the rear and out of the firing zone, each one of which acts as a final receiving station for a certain section. Modern warfare being practically an uninterrupted engagement along a front of many miles means the sending back of an unending stream of wounded to these hospitals.

The hospital service in France has been so overworked and so many doctors and dental surgeons have been called into service that the civil population of England and France find themselves without sufficient medical attendants, in fact a true medical famine is eminent. Therefore, one of the first things asked for by the French and English commission now in this country, was a number of base hospital units for immediate service in France, and hundreds of individual medical men as well, to go into hospital service in England to

take the place of those called to the colors. The non-combatants need medical attention as well as the combatants and their case is as patriotic a duty as the other. If this is not thought of, epidemics of various kinds will sweep the land and give the soldiers an unexpected stab in the back.

The American Red Cross has undertaken to organize a large number of base hospitals in various cities of our country, to be equipped in full by popular subscription, its staff to be made up of leading men in each branch, also nurses and civilian employees to man the hospital—totaling 200 to 500 individuals. When complete, the whole outfit is to be turned over to the United States army authorities. The medical and dental staff are to receive their commissions in the army medical and dental corps. These hospitals will then be sent abroad for service on the French front.

Six of these base hospitals organized by the American National Red Cross for service with the medical department of the United States army have been ordered abroad for active duty, probably in France. On arrival abroad they will be assigned to active duty. The medical staff contains one medical director, two administrative officers, one quartermaster, one adjutant, nine surgeons, seven medical men and two dentists.

The hospitals ordered into active duty are: Base hospital No. 2, the Presbyterian hospital New York; base

hospital No. 4, the Lakeside hospital, Cleveland, O.; base hospital No. 5, Harvard university, the Peter Bent Brigham hospital; base hospital No. 10, the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia; base hospital No. 12, Northwestern University Medical School; base hospital No. 21, Washington University Medical School. The administrative personnel of the base hospitals will be supplemented by two medical officers of the regular army corps, one sent as commanding officer and the other as adjutant. In addition, one line officer of the regular army will serve as quartermaster.

French warfare, of necessity, causes innumerable face and jaw wounds. The number has increased lately on account of the adoption of the steel helmet by the allied troops. Previous to this the men so wounded, usually by shrapnel, were also hit in the cranium and so met death, but now the cranium being protected and the face exposed, the face and jaw cases come into the hospitals by the hundreds. They are naturally cases that can best be handled by the dental surgeon, because of his special knowledge of these parts and his experience with mechanical means to splint fractures of the maxillary bones. This fact the medical authorities have recognized to the full. The truly remarkable reconstructive work being done in the dental wards of the military hospitals at the front has in a measure caused this rec-

ognition. There are two dental surgeons attached to the staff of the Red Cross base hospitals. They are commissioned as first lieutenants and when on active duty are entitled to the pay and allowances of their grade. They are entitled to pension for disability incurred in line of duty, and while in active service. They have two mechanical dentists attached to their department who are to go as enlisted men with non-commissioned rank. Nurses will be furnished to aid in dressings, clerical work, etc.

The Red Cross base hospital unit No. 23, organized at Buffalo, has enrolled its full quota of surgeons, physicians, dentists, nurses and civilians—226 in all. The full equipment has been purchased by popular subscription by the citizens of Buffalo and various organized bodies and individuals. The dental profession of the city choosing to do their share in a way directly applied to their profession, so decided to raise among themselves sufficient money to purchase all the dental and oral surgical equipment, selecting and turning it over packed for shipment. The equipment selected is practically a duplicate of the portable dental outfit as appointed by the United States government for use in the dental corps, with certain modifications to fit it for service in France.

There were a number of volunteers for service abroad and from these, two men were selected who will be a

credit to themselves and their profession. There are several alternates who will take their place as occasion requires. It is likely that the staff will return in six months, when the alternate staff will relieve them. In this way their families and personal interests will not be needlessly sacrificed.

In every city where a Red Cross base hospital is being organized it is the duty of the dental profession to get in touch with the proper authorities and see that two dentists are appointed on the staff and that an adequate equipment is provided. In several instances Col. J. R. Kean, of the National Red Cross has found it necessary to communicate with the headquarters of the Preparedness League of American Dentists, asking that they supply dental surgeons at certain of their hospitals. The league in turn got in touch with the local unit of the league in the cities in question, who promptly secured the men. The league has done a wonderful work in preparedness and was started with a vision of some such condition as exists today; that is to say, the government authorities of all the warring nations mobilizing the dentists. As a result, after considerable preparation and indexing, the dental profession of America is now ready to take its place with the army and hospital corps and deliver that service without which thousands of fighting men would be incapacitated for service. The

dental profession has realized its true value in these matters for years, but only lately has the world seen the light.

The base hospital is peculiarly well fitted for the service of the oral surgeon. The soldier with face and jaw wounds is not necessarily seriously wounded and is soon transferred back to the base hospital for treatment. There the dentist has the equipment and time to construct the needed splints not granted the dentist attached to the regiment in the field. The regimental dentist will be called upon to do more first aid and the regular dentistry needed to keep the men fit. The reports coming from the front of the jaw restorations accomplished by the dental surgeon are beyond praise. These men were wise enough to take careful records, photographs, etc., and to publish them in the journals from time to time that those who are preparing for war service may profit thereby. The work in the American ambulance dental department is particularly praiseworthy and that these men are Americans is a point that we may point to with great pride.

The dental surgeon is of value not only by work in his own ward, but by establishing a condition of oral cleanliness, comfort and efficiency in the mouths of the patients in other wards of the hospital. This prophylactic work will also remove many possible

sources of infection, which would cause serious trouble in these conditions of lowered vitality.

It is the opinion of the writer that the valuable aid of the dental surgeon working hand in hand with the surgeon and physician in the army base hospital, will do more good in placing him where he belongs than many years of talking and reading of essays. The dental surgeon, orthodontist and dentist should be represented on the staff of every hospital in this country. After the war hospitals that do not recognize this will be the exception.

Our country expects every man to do his bit. There is work for every one, the dentist must ask himself—how can I help? Find the work for which he is best adapted, be it army, navy, hospital or training camp. Even though he be kept home by insurmountable obstacles, he can assist in organizing for and working with the purpose of taking care of the practices of the dental officers, who have responded to the call for service. This should be so arranged by co-operation with the local societies that their practices would be turned over intact to them upon their relief from duty. There is patriotic work for everybody and plenty of it. Our country will not find the dental profession unprepared or unable to answer the call to duty.

NEW YORK STATE DENTAL AMBULANCE

HERBERT L. WHEELER, D.D.S., New York City

The dental ambulance has proved its worth on the European battle front. The best is none too good for our soldier boys. The annual meeting of the American Dental Trade Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., voted \$12,000 for this purpose. Is your state prepared to follow the lead of New York?

I SUGGEST that as the New York State Society was the first dental society to start this idea, so far as I know, we all work together to see if we cannot obtain funds for more than one. I would say ambulances. Right here let me make a suggestion. Don't try to raise this money entirely from dentists. Raise it through the dentists. If every dentist will tell his patients what he is trying to do, he will be astonished at the number of men and women that will give him anywhere from \$1 to \$100 in this cause. As chairman of the Special American Hospital in Paris for wounds of the face and jaw, I think I can speak from experience, that if you show most people that a thing is useful and is going to be put to a good purpose, they are willing to do something.

Now what the New York State Society should do is this—appoint every member of the State Society a committee of one to solicit subscriptions from their patients, then they should take the matter up with the government and find out what the government's needs are. I have asked at the surgeon-general's office if these equipments would be accepted by the government, and I am informed they will be.

I have also been informed

that the type of chassis that is most desirable, everything considered, that is, the matter of securing duplicate parts for necessary repairs and that sort of thing, is either the G. M. C. three-quarter ton chassis or the Ford chassis. Also, it is the opinion of men of experience in the government service that a traveling dental office is not so desirable as another plan which I shall detail to you presently. An office rigged up on an automobile chassis would be all right, except one would only be cramped for room, in warm weather and in clear weather, but in the cold weather and wet weather, it would be a much more difficult situation. The services of one of these traveling dental offices would be most valuable and available to more men in connection with the field hospital, which is just back of the fighting lines, than in any other way, and experience has shown that it is better to set up the dental office in a building (perhaps the field hospital itself or a nearby building, or a tent, especially set apart for this purpose). This is to be done any way in cold weather and is much more comfortable for both the operator and the patients in any kind of weather, so that if an equipment of this kind is to be of the greatest use to

the government, it will be better to have an arrangement that will carry a complete dental equipment, say, what is known as the portable equipment of the United States army and perhaps furnish a place, in case of necessity, for the dentist and mechanical man and the driver to sleep in, so that the entire office outfit may be carried from place to place as necessity requires, and upon arriving at its destination the outfit can be readily taken out and set up in a room assigned for that purpose or in a tent, and things can be comfortable, airy and convenient.

It is not desirable to have in this equipment heavy dental chairs such as we have in our offices. It is to be remembered that all the routes of travel and roadways are occupied by transportation for rations and munitions, and that the fewer extra vehicles of any kind that are on these roads, the easier it is to supply the soldiers with the necessities. Therefore, you might find it necessary at times to cross through fields, side roads, to drive under conditions where the lighter the load, the more certainty there is of your getting through, so that heavy chairs, heavy cabinets and that sort of thing should be entirely

prohibited. The military chair used by the U. S. government, which can be boxed and unboxed in a few moments, is light and can be taken out while you are stuck in the mud, then the vehicle is raised, and the chair placed back again by one or two men, which makes it of practical utility in these cases.

Furthermore, the dental office is not going to run up and down the line in back of the front trenches at the call of every soldier. If a soldier needs dental service, he will be sent back of the line where the field hospital is or directed to the dental office, or in case of wounds, he will be carried back to the field hospital, there patched up as best he may and sent immediately to the base hospital, so that the nearest possible that a dental equipment can come to the front is the field hospital, and here the greatest amount of good can be done. Unquestionably a large number of these dental outfits on wheels with the driver, mechanical man and dentist attached, would be of untold service to the men who are doing the fighting, and as I said, the government, I understand, is perfectly willing to accept them and to commission the dentist who goes with them.



EDITORIAL

WM. W. BELCHER,
D.D.S., EDITOR

186 Alexander Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



ORAL HYGIENE

does not publish Society Announcements, Obituaries, Personals or Book Reviews. This policy is made necessary by the limited size and wide circulation of the Magazine



DEDICATION OF THE ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY

IN this number will be found the addresses presented at the dedication of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, May 9th, 1916. An assemblage of over 1,000 dentists and laymen attended the exercises, which were followed by a light lunch and music. The dentists in attendance were from all parts of the United States.

We were gratified by the presence of a delegation of a dozen or more from New England. It was a matter of great pleasure to see so many dentists present, but thrice glad were we to welcome the Boston contingent and Forsyth workers.

A picture of the exterior of the building and the ground floor plans are presented for your consideration. The latter are particularly instructive and worthy of close inspection. The building itself is of tapestry brick with marble trimming. It lacks the setting and company of such buildings as the Massachusetts Institute of Fine Arts. It is not a memorial as the Forsyth, but the exterior of the building is impressive and dignified. It is most perfect and complete in its planning. Perhaps never has a building been constructed so well adapted for its special use. The architects, the Forsyth Institute, Dr. N. S. Hoff, of the University of Michigan Dental Department, and Dr. Burkhart as Director, have all worked to this end.

It is interesting to note that in floor area the Boston and Rochester institutions are practically the same. In the Rochester building the heating unit and janitor's quarters are separate, and not a part of the structure as at Boston. The Rochester

Dispensary has forty dental units; this equipment is a memorial to the late Frank Ritter. While they number less than at the Forsyth, it must be understood that part of the work of the new dispensary will be in the public schools with a corps of lady hygienists to co-operate with the central institution; also the Rochester Dental Dispensary is intended to care for approximately 300,000 population and that of the Forsyth 1,500,000.

In a future number we expect to have many beautiful pictures of the interior and its furnishings. Until that time we will not give a minute description of the building, except to call attention to some particulars in which it differs from the Forsyth. Unlike the latter institution, the Rochester Dispensary has but one entrance for the working force, patients and visitors. There are, however, several exits.

Opening from the reception hall is the information bureau, telephone booth, children's waiting room, check room, superintendent, welfare nurse, and Directors' office in one group, and thus all of the activities of the building are centered in one portion and not distributed as at Boston.

The children's waiting room is a dream. The furnishings are the gift of Mr. William Bausch. In the center is a large aviary, with varicolored birds, that immediately attracts the attention of the child. An ornamental fresco in colors, the work of Mr. Clifford Ulp, and carved figures of Mother Goose characters, form part of the decorative scheme of the wainscoting. We present photographs of Mr. Ulp's work and a few of the carvings.

The big operating amphitheater is most complete. The orthodontia clinic, with its six chairs, plaster and work rooms; the X-ray and photographic room; the sterilizing room, with its beautiful and efficient paraphernalia, are beyond criticism. The rooms devoted to oral surgery, with recovery rooms, boys' and girls' wards, kitchenettes, and nurses' private rooms, are a dream. A well equipped laundry, kitchen and lunch room are in the basement. The building is a revelation of careful planning and forethought.

The heating unit, detached from the building, is equipped with every labor-saving appliance; furnishing heat, compressed air, warm and lukewarm water, vacuum cleaner, air washer, pumps and everything that goes to make comfort and convenience.

The consumption of coal is expected to be 1,500 tons annually. When the Rochester dental dispensaries, conducted by the Rochester Dental Society, had been in existence three years, they were spending about \$1,500 annually, a dollar for every ton of coal that will be burned in the boilers of this new building. This is but one indication of how far the work has progressed and from what a small beginning. While a number of the members of the society had

great faith in the future of oral hygiene, no one expected that in the short space of twelve years the small beginnings should have resulted in this beautiful building so well equipped with every convenience for the care of the teeth of the poor children. It is hard to overestimate its value as a professional uplift. Not only is this true of the city of Rochester, but the state. Here in the future will be oral surgeons, orthodontists, and X-ray operators of national reputation. The research laboratory and library are to be heard from.

Surely the men who have struggled through good and bad report have a right to feel pleased at this successful outcome of their labors. Fortunate, indeed, are the Rochester dentists to have had the seed planted in such fruitful soil. The dental profession of the world are indebted to Mr. George Eastman, only second to the Forsyth Brothers. This building, with its beautiful but plain outlines, its generous planning and furnishings, is in character with the founder.

To the Director, Dr. Harvey Burkhart, is presented a great opportunity and responsibility. He is entitled to the cooperation and help of every dentist worthy of the name, that the new Rochester Dental Dispensary shall be an incentive to other philanthropists and a model for the world.

THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY DENTAL AMBULANCE

AT the recent meeting of the New York State Dental Society, held in Rochester, N. Y., a member of the oral hygiene committee suggested the raising of funds among the New York state dentists for a dental ambulance to be presented to the army authorities for use of the United States troops. The idea was taken up by Dr. L. A. Timmerman, Fort Plain, N. Y., chairman of the oral hygiene committee, presented to the state society and before its adjournment the sum of \$300 had been pledged for this purpose. In response to a letter, the fund at the present writing totals some \$1,400.

This dental office on wheels will cost, with equipment, about \$3,000. It is hoped that sufficient funds can be obtained to pay for its maintenance for a year. Besides materials, this includes the services of a chauffeur, dentist and dental mechanic. There are many of these dental ambulances at the war front in Europe; the most recent acquisition is the gift of Messrs. de Trey & Co., Ltd., London, who have equipped a dental ambulance and presented it to the British army.

It is hoped and expected that other states will take up this idea and obtain funds for a dental ambulance, its maintenance and equipment.

Remittances from dentists in New York state may be forwarded to the treasurer of the Oral Hygiene Committee, Dr. H. D. Whitmarsh, 122 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.

NOTE AND COMMENT

"JAKE BLATZ could eat no fats,
His wife could eat no leans,
Because meat prices were too high—
So both of them ate greens."

The Dental Summary for May in the New and Opinion Department has an illustration of Paul Revere with his steed all saddled and bridled, and labeled "The First Member of the Preparedness League of American Dentists."

At the commencement exercises of the University of Pittsburgh, June 12, 1917, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Thomas Alexander Forsyth, of Boston, Mass., in recognition of his philanthropic work in establishing the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children.

THE Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local 25, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have established a new dental clinic at 31 Union Square, New York City. It will be operated on a co-operative basis and afford workers of the garment industry an opportunity to obtain first-class dental services at cost.

THE dental profession of New Jersey has proffered the army authorities a dental unit and it is hoped to furnish a fully equipped dental motor ambulance also.

A DENTAL clinic is to be established at Nashua, N. H. Funds for the purchase of the necessary equipment are on hand and the new clinic will be located in the Baby Welfare Station. Several of the dentists of the city have agreed to give their services for half an afternoon each month.

THE week beginning May 13th was celebrated as Oral Hygiene Week in New York City. Representatives of the various dental societies, the Department of Health, and the Department of Education, co-operated to make the program of the week interesting and instructive. Lectures, lantern slides, moving pictures, posters, pamphlets, and toothbrush drills, were employed to awaken public interest. We hope to have an account of this with photographs in a future issue.

PROPRIETARY medicines, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, toilet washes, and powders, are to be highly taxed if the new proposed war revenue bill becomes a law.

IN the May number of *The Journal of the National Dental Association* appears a report of the Tabulating Committee for 1916. We have published this report for three years—all by our lonesome—and are glad to welcome the co-operation and help of the National Journal.

It is hard to understand why this report should have been ignored by the dental press for the first four years of its existence.

A NEW building, representing an investment of \$350,000, to be devoted exclusively to the use of physicians and dentists, is to be erected at Grand avenue and Webster street, Oakland, Calif.

WE are in receipt of a contribution of \$6.50 for the Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund from Dr. Mancel de Brito Pontes, Travessa Frutuoso, Guimaneas, No. 19 Para, Brazil, S. A. This represents his subscription and that of twenty-five of his confreres.

Up to date the readers of *Oral Hygiene* have contributed nearly one thousand dollars to the Tobacco Fund. We hope that you will continue and at least make it an even thousand. As to the need of this fund, an extract from a letter from a private soldier says:

"I have seen thousands and thousands of wounded and they are all the same and never fail to show their appreciation of the slightest thing one does for them. They want cigarettes more than anything, and it seems too bad that some of the surplus luxury in the States can't supply them. They'd a darned sight rather have them than socks. I have absolutely broken myself going through the hospitals trying to make my meagre supply give each one in a ward at least one."

WITH the dearth of rubber in Germany, it is highly profitable to smuggle such materials over the border. Large quantities of rubber goods have been confiscated as contraband. Dental rubber and rubber gloves form a considerable part of this material. Nearly every passenger ship sailing to Holland, Denmark, or Sweden contains much of this material concealed in property of the passengers and secreted in their cabins. Upon ship employees have been found as many as twenty packets of dental rubber, fifty-six pair of rubber gloves, etc. Upon being apprehended, they confessed that they intended to sell these materials to German agents.

DR. A. P. LEE, Philadelphia, Pa., is the new editor of the official organ of the Psi Omega fraternity, *The Frater*. The March issue contains the address of Dr. Friesell at the Forsyth banquet; also a picture of the cup with full credit to *Oral Hygiene*. We congratulate *The Frater*, the new editor and extend him our thanks for this courtesy.

AT Greenfield, Mass., the Joint Committee of Women's Clubs in charge of the school dental clinics, has sent out an appeal for aid through the contribution of newspapers, magazines, rags, bottles, and old rubber. In response to this appeal, the children of one school room collected 525 bottles. The appeal concludes with a statement that the work of the clinic is deserving of every one's support.

FIVE hundred dentists, graduates from twenty dental colleges, applied for membership in the special course of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for prospective members of the Dental Reserve Corps of the United States of America. The course, which was free, commenced Monday, May 28th. At first it was planned to have only one course of a week's duration, but with the large number of applications, it was decided to have three courses of one week each, with sessions lasting from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Outside of the humanitarian aspect, such an institution as the Forsyth, caring for the teeth of our soldiers of the future, and those of the present who are refused because dentally inefficient, and training members of the profession for the Dental Reserve Corps, has demonstrated that it is of national importance in the scheme of preparedness and worthy of encouragement and financial support to this end.

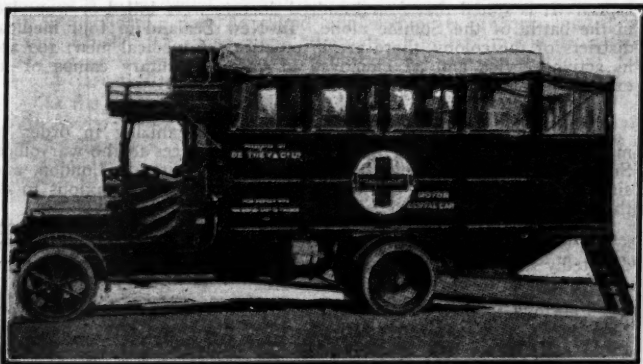
THE daily press is very much concerned in the proposed increase in second-class mail rates, which will result in an additional revenue of \$19,000,000. This has been called a tax on the press.

Mr. Curtis, of the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, says: "If von Tirpitz himself had drawn this revenue bill, it could not declare more ruthless warfare on the periodicals of the country."

Our magazines and newspapers, under present conditions, are paying one cent a pound. This is much less than the expense to the government, and the second-class mail rate is responsible for the annual postal deficit. Outside of the desirability of raising money to increase the war revenues, it would seem to be only just that this business pay at least its cost of carrying.

Since the beginning, *Oral Hygiene* has been refused second-class mail rates, as it has no subscription list. For every copy sent through the mails, the publishers pay two cents a copy or at the rate of eight cents a pound, necessitating an expenditure of over \$10,000 per annum for postage alone. No one could deny that *Oral Hygiene* is educational and is as much entitled to consideration as most of the publications now enjoying this privilege. It is expected that if this new law goes into effect, many publications will be discontinued. In view of the fact that *Oral Hygiene* has survived under a \$10,000 annual tax, it would seem that it is possible for a publication of national circulation to continue its existence with a profit, provided good business management and economics are exercised in its output.

So long as *Oral Hygiene* continues to exist and is penalized by paying a rate eight times in excess of the more favored publications, such arguments are not convincing.



MESSRS. DE TREV & Co., LMTD, 1213-14 Denman street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., Eng., have presented to the Army Medical Service for use of the British Army in France, a new dental ambulance embodying the latest improvements in design and arrangement, the result of practical experience in warfare.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, issue of June 2d, presents a picture of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the new president of the American Medical Association, 1917-18.

Arthur D. Black, A.M., M.D., D.D.S., Chicago, Ill., is chairman of the section on Stomatology, and his picture appears also among the section officers. Our congratulations.

"My missus is the best of wives,"

Said foolish Mr. Bunny.

"The doctor says she has the hives
And so I call her 'Honey.'"

THE medical profession of Kansas have agreed to endeavor to care for and keep intact the practice of any member who may enter the medical service. Medical societies in Bay City, Mich., and Talbot county, Md., have adopted resolutions tendering professional services gratuitously to the members of families of those who are called to the colors.

To promote the condition of preparedness in the medical services, in accordance with the request of the Surgeon-General of the Army and Navy, the medical departments of the universities and other medical schools are considering the question of having a continuous session, making use of the summer vacation so that students may be graduated at an earlier date.

Harvard has announced that arrangements have been made for instruction equivalent to that provided for fourth-year students, to be continued throughout the summer until the beginning of the regular academic year, September 24th. This will permit students in good standing to register for the course by May 1st, who complete their fourth year and come up for examination and receive the medical degree at mid-year.

THE shortage of medical men in England is reaching a serious aspect. It is stated that four hundred doctors were killed or wounded in the battle of the Somme alone. In New Zealand in four medical districts of the colony, there are in practice 546 medical men; 190 are in active service and 47 employed at various military camps or as examining officers on the Military Medical Board.

THE American dentists of London are organizing in order to make a collective offer of their professional services to the war office. Some of these are among the most famous dentists in London, and since the declaration of war by the U. S. A., they are anxious to do their part.

There is said to be at present five hundred American ambulances on duty in France. Many others are in process of formation and undoubtedly the number will be more than doubled within the next year.

PREVIOUS to the European war, the American manufacture of optical instruments was dependent on crown glass of German manufacture. It is stated that four plants in the United States, including the Bausch & Lomb Co., of Rochester, have succeeded in producing a clear optical glass in quantities sufficient to meet commercial demands. This discovery is most timely as it is used in making all kinds of war supplies, including field glasses, range finders, periscopes, telescopes, surveying apparatus, chemical laboratory equipment, and other materials necessary in modern warfare.

ONE of the latest free dental dispensaries is that of Troy, N. Y., to be located at the Central School. The education department has equipped a room with the latest apparatus and appurtenances, and operations will begin at once.

L. F. BUCHER, M.D., has been appointed director of hygiene for the Dayton, Ohio, public schools, at an annual salary of \$3,600.

THE April number of *The New Jersey Dental Journal* contains an editorial, "Do You Want a Journal?" An abstract follows:

"With fourteen societies in the State it does seem that there should be enough of interest going on to supply the *Journal* at least two papers a month and several pages of society news, but such does not seem to be the case. It would take but a few minutes' time each month for the society correspondent to write a letter telling about the meeting that had just been held, and notifying the dentists of the State what was to be the program for the next meeting. It would take but a thought and a few words to ask an essayist for his paper and a few cents to mail it to the editor. Repeated efforts have been made to have the societies appoint correspondents who would do these things, and why each society has not sufficient pride in its make-up to see that some one performs this manifest duty is an unsolved mystery.

"The members of the publication committee have put in many hours of hard work, for which they have neither asked nor received compensation; have oftentimes taken time from their recreation and rest, and money from their own pockets that this journal might get to its readers, and yet it is impossible to get a letter a month from twelve of the fourteen society correspondents.

"Life is too short and there are too many interesting things going on all of the time for us to continue to worry ourselves with the publication of this *Journal*, and unless we receive the support to which we feel we are entitled, the publication had better cease."

This is a mighty discouraging condition and surely shows a lack of appreciation and help. But New Jersey is not alone in this unaccountable lack of interest and co-operation. Nothing can take the place of a local dental journal devoted to local interests. The New Jersey publication has presented announcements, reports, and programs, which have saved many hundreds of dollars to the dental societies represented, not only in printing bills, but by virtue of the second-class mail rates, the matter of postage has been eliminated.

As the editor states, with fourteen local and a State Society, *The New Jersey Dental Journal* should have no difficulty in obtaining suitable papers and a monthly report; also the members should co-operate in obtaining advertising. It is their journal and entitled to loyal support.

Undoubtedly, much of this feeling is due to the fact that the editor and business management is supposed to be bathing in the spotlight like unto the boy baking pancakes in the window of Childs' restaurant. Wherefore, they should be well satisfied to give time and money, neglect their practice, and impoverish their families for the common good.

The New Jersey Dental Journal is in its sixth volume and even an editor who delights in the spotlight has a chance to become tired of its glow during a six-year period. We hope that the dentists not only of New Jersey, but every State with a dental journal representing local interests, will co-operate and make their publication a success with full appreciation of their publication, business, and editorial committees.

We extend our sympathy to the editor of the New Jersey publication and hope as time goes on he will receive the support he deserves.

THE new medical school in Chicago is an assured fact. The University of Chicago has completed the raising of \$3,461,500 and thereby secured the \$2,000,000 fund offered by the Rockefeller Foundation toward building a medical school in Chicago, and which was contingent on the securing of this amount.



HEARD IT AFORE

FUNNIES

We want good clean humor for this page and are willing to pay for it. Send me the story that appeals to you as "funny" and if I can use it, you will receive a check on publication—Address EDITOR, 186 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y. :- :- :-



THAT'S A GOODUN

"My dear," said Mrs. Mildly, as she dusted Mr. Mildly's table, "this would be a great deal cleaner world if there were no men in it."

"If there were not," retorted Mr. Mildly, "the women would do exactly as the Lord did; hunt around for enough dirt to make a man out of."—*G. C. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

ONE of the harmless patients of a lunatic asylum, allowed to assist the workmen in repairing a wall, went about pushing a wheelbarrow upside down. "My friend," said a kind-hearted man, "you should turn your wheelbarrow over." "Not on your life!" replied the patient, "I turned it over yesterday and they put bricks in it."—*E. W. Denver, Col.*

SMITH is the name of an army cook "somewhere in France" serving an officer's mess. He had been ordered into a neighboring village to bring home some chickens. The next day he was addressed by his superior officer; "When you fetch chickens again, see that they are fastened up properly. That lot you brought in yesterday all got loose, and though I scoured the village I only managed to secure ten of them."

"Sh!" said Smith, "I only brought six."

"BRIDGET," asked her mistress, "do you know anything of my husband's whereabouts?"

"It's not sure I am, mum, but I'm thinkin' they're in the wash."—*S. R., Ebenezer, S. C.*

A DUTCHMAN, addressing his dog, said; "My dog, you haf a schnap. You vas only a dog und I a man, but I vish I vas you. Effry vay you haf the best of it. Ven you want to go midt der bedt in, you shust turns round dree dimes und lay down. Ven I go mit der bedt in, I haf to lock oop der place und vind oop der clock und undress meinsel, und mine vife vakes oop und scholds me, and den der baby kries, und I haf to valk him oop and down, then bym by ven I shust get a schleep its dime to get oop again. Ven you gets up you stretch yourself, scratch a couple of dimes und den you are oop. I haf to dress meinsel und light de fire, put on the kettle, scrap some mit mein vife yet already so quick, und den maybe I gets some breakfast. You play all day und haf plenty fun. I haf to work hard all day und haf plenty troubles. Ven you die you die; I haf to go to hell yet."

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—
Now, children, was Adam very happy in the Garden of Eden?
Chorus—Yessum.

Teacher—And what great misfortune was it that ended his happiness?

Chorus—The Lord made him a wife.

PAT, passing a building that was being erected, said to his companion, "Mike, what the dickens is it that keeps the bricks together?" "Sure," said Mike, "its the stuff they call mortar." "Aw! Go on wid yese. It's that same thing that keeps them apart."—*P. G., Newton, N. J.*